

WEATHER FORECAST.  
Fair to-day; to-morrow unsettled and warmer; moderate variable winds.  
Highest temperature yesterday, 35; lowest, 26.  
Detailed weather reports will be found on page 22.

# THE NEW YORK HERALD

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THE BEST IN ITS HISTORY.  
The New York Herald, with all that was best of The Sun intertwined with it, and the whole revitalized, is a bigger and better and sounder newspaper than ever before.

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## IRELAND RATIFIES TREATY BY VOTE OF 64 TO 57; PREMIERS FRAMING ANGLO-FRENCH ALLIANCE; POISON GAS WARFARE BARRED BY 5 POWERS

### 2 YEARS' PROHIBITION CUTS DRINKING 60 P. C.

The New York Herald Presents Survey of Accomplishments in Dry Era and Harmful Results of Enforcement.

### QUANTITIES OF LIQUOR SMUGGLED; CRIME AND INSANITY DECREASE

Nation Still Has Many Wet Spots Where Public Refuses to Respect Law and Flood of Illicit Rum Flows in Giant Traffic of Bootlegging.

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The Eighteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States, prohibiting the manufacture, sale or transportation of intoxicating liquors, became effective two years ago a week from to-morrow, January 16, 1920.

For two years, therefore, national prohibition has been the law of the land, the amendment having withstood all attacks upon it, and the various enforcement acts, national and State, having likewise survived long, costly and bitterly fought litigation.

Claims and counter claims as to the effectiveness or non-effectiveness of the law, assertions that it is of great benefit to the public, charges that it is working great harm to the country, allegations that it has no public support and will never be a success, have abounded since first the law went into effect and continue to-day. There is the utmost confusion as to whether prohibition actually prohibits or is merely a costly nuisance. The simple claim that there is less drinking of alcoholic liquors than there was before January 16, 1920, is disputed.

What are the facts?

**Results of Enforcement From Many Angles.**

In an effort to lay the facts as they actually are before its readers, THE NEW YORK HERALD has gathered from every section of the country, through its correspondents and otherwise, a mass of data and statistics as to the conditions which prevail at the present time, and which show whether the prohibition law has decreased the consumption of intoxicating liquor; whether the law is being enforced; whether the law is a benefit to the various communities and whether the whole situation to-day is an improvement over the situation prevailing two years ago.

In compiling and presenting the material it has gathered, THE NEW YORK HERALD will maintain the strictest impartiality. It does not seek to show that prohibition is a good thing or a bad thing; that it is beneficial or deleterious. It will not seek either to make out a case for the "wets" or a case for the "drys." It will call attention to contributing causes or conditions which may serve to modify or qualify conclusions that partisans might draw. It will present in a series of articles the facts as it has learned them, and let those facts speak for themselves.

Starting with a general survey of conditions prevailing throughout the country, this series will take up in turn the economic results of the prohibition law, the sociological results, the violations of the law and the ramifications thereof, the enforcement of the law and the results therefrom, the actual working out of the law in individual States, and, finally, the conditions which prevail in what is generally known as "the wettest State in the Union."

### Records From Supporters and Opponents.

In preparation of this series THE NEW YORK HERALD has had before it, first of all, special detailed reports from its own correspondents. It has had, too, the records of the Anti-Saloon League of America, records of organizations opposed to prohibition, records of governmental departments, national and State, and records of enforcement agencies, courts, asylums, etc. Naturally, in matter gathered from such a variety of sources, there are contradictions. Where such are found the fact will be noted.

In considering prohibition conditions in the United States as a whole, it is necessary to draw attention to the fact that of the forty-eight States in the Union, thirty-three were dry before the passage of the Eighteenth Amendment. Astonishing as it may seem some of these States that were dry before national prohibition went into effect, now contain, admittedly, some of the wettest spots in the country. Reference is made especially to Georgia, Texas and Oregon.

It will be noted that these three States are border States, one on the Atlantic, one on the Gulf of Mexico bordering on Mexico and one on the Pacific. They serve to emphasize a point which many of the reports made to THE NEW YORK HERALD bring out: That much of the liquor consumption in this country to-day is only possible because of the activities of smugglers.

### No Figures on Smuggling.

This is highly important in view of the figures occasionally printed by one side or the other of the wet and dry controversy. An indication of what it means is given in a dispatch from THE NEW YORK HERALD correspondent in Detroit:

"The whole district between Port Huron and the mouth of the Detroit River, a distance of approximately eighty miles, is a booze runner's fair-land, wherein the smuggling of liquor has become a scientific industry, accomplished by determined experts. There is no way of accurately estimating the amount of liquor that crosses the river, but a conservative figure is 1,000 cases every twenty-four hours."

The purpose in calling attention to this point immediately and in connection with the statement regarding Georgia, Texas and Oregon, is this: There is no possible way of determining, with any accuracy, what the consumption of intoxicating liquor is at present in the United States.

Reports received from the most re-

Greenbrier, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., overnight from New York, perfect for rest and recuperation. Bookings, Plaza-Ado.

### WHALE GOES TO SEA WITH BOAT LOAD OF 'CAP'NS AND HARPOON

Valiant Southampton Vets Cut Tow Line Six Miles Out and Are Saved.

### ONE CRAFT VANQUISHED

Monster Is of Good Sort as He Hits One Hunter With 'Bit-ten Out Part of His Tail.'

That pesky whale which has kept the retired sea captains of the south shore of Long Island on the run for the last three weeks bedevilled them again yesterday. Three boat loads of cap'ns went after him this time and Southampton. But he up with his fluke and batted one of the veterans into the ocean, almost drowning him and putting one of the boats out of the chase.

Then the whale, harpooned by a dead shot in the second boat, rushed straight out to sea, towing the boat and its crew and carrying them six miles due south before they decided to quit and cut the tow line.

The third boat load of cap'ns, which was to have been a sort of reserve for the other two, hovered around off shore until night fell hoping the whale wouldn't come back, which he didn't. But all the whalers agree that one thing is certain and that is they can identify the whale the next time they see him, because some predeceased sea monster has bitten off part of his tail. In one of his lunges yesterday the whale elevated the tail in the air above one of the boats, and a whaler whose veracity has never been questioned along the whole South Shore declared later:

"I cut a reached right up and ketched bolt of the tail. In fact, I did reach up and touch it, and all the boys took note that quite a section of the tail was missing."

### Overboard, Harpoon and All.

The man whom the tail swished into the ocean was Susan Edwards. He keeps a vegetable store in Southampton, and didn't want to go whale hunting, but was persuaded because of his mastery of the harpoon. He was poised at the bow of the boat ready to strike when the whale (all of seventy feet long) heaved against the boat and at the same time slapped it with a fluke. Edwards lurched into the water, harpoon and all.

The whale dived at the same instant, and the suction created by his descent carried Capt. Edwards down so far that his mates thought for a while he'd never come up. But they kept rowing around, and presently he reappeared. He was stunned, but able to swim. They pulled him aboard, took him home and put him to bed, where he said last night that he was now a retired whale hunter.

Fishermen of Water Mill, two miles east of Southampton, started for the whale first. After Bill Bennett, skipper of the life guard station, had belted "Thar she blows" along the coast. Three weeks ago when a whale appeared off Southampton, the gray-beards of Amagansett had to go down the shore fifteen miles to attend to it. The men of Southampton, accepting this as sort of reflecting on their honor, had vowed that they'd go after the next whale themselves.

So while the two Water Mill fishermen, Cap'ns Mort and Herb Bennett, with Arthur Bennett and Courtney Rogers, were bending to the oars of their jersey boat an alarm sounded through the village of Southampton, causing all the vamp whalers to sniff the breeze and pile down to the beach. There they seized one jersey boat and one whaleboat. The latter had been lying on the sand for five years. Nobody knew whether it would hold water or not, but in they got, and it did. In the whaleboat, out to face the

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### GERMANS SUMMONED TO CANNES AS ALLIES DRAFT DEFENSE PACT

Guaranty to France Against Aggression Involves Reconsideration of Submarine Ratio—Germans Called on Reparations Question—Russians Expected to Aid in Comprehensive Plan for Reconstruction of Europe.

PARIS, Jan. 7.—Premiers Lloyd George and Briand at Cannes are negotiating a defensive military agreement against German aggression, according to the Havas correspondent at that place.

CANNES, Jan. 7 (Associated Press).—Great Britain may enter into an agreement to guarantee the security of France in the event of an unprovoked attack by Germany. This was reliably reported in British circles at the Allied Supreme Council meeting here this evening.

It was pointed out that security for France in the nature of a British guaranty was one of the basic questions before the Cannes conference. These same circles announce that the proposed guaranty was a subject of discussion during recent conversations at London between Mr. Lloyd George and M. Briand.

In the event the projected agreement is reached, it is thought in British circles that it will be preceded by a full, frank reconsideration of the submarine ratio as between the two countries, some of those commenting citing a report that Great Britain is offering the guaranty provided the French agree to a reduction in submarine tonnage.

### By LAURENCE HILLS.

CANNES, Jan. 7.—Unable to agree on what payments in cash should be exacted from Germany in the current year, the allied Premiers, at the suggestion of Mr. Lloyd George, decided tonight to invite the Germans to the Cannes conference to discuss the whole question of Germany's reparations capacity.

Although the experts virtually agreed that the Germans should pay 500,000,000 marks gold in cash and 1,000,000,000 marks in kind this year instead of 2,000,000,000 marks gold, as required under the London agreement, this immediately became the subject of such a controversy among the government heads that Mr. Lloyd George insisted that the question was only to be settled by having the Germans here in person, as was done at Spa.

Consequently a telegram was sent to Berlin this evening asking the Germans to Paris, there to await a call to Cannes, the idea being that in the meantime the allied front may be repaired.

The whole question here turns on what Germany can pay in the present year. The French insist that she can yield more than 500,000,000 marks gold in cash and 1,000,000,000 marks in kind, knowing that otherwise it will be impossible to make the French budget balance, and that M. Briand will be certain to be overthrown.

The British, believing that the Germans are unable to pay more and regarding German involuntary bankruptcy as the greatest disaster that could overtake disorganized Europe, intend that the Germans themselves shall in the presence of the French explain their financial position.

The plan contemplates, it was understood, that the cost of the bonus will be defrayed, if possible, from receipts from the allied debts to the United States. If these are not sufficient, it was said, it was tentatively suggested that a sales tax might be supported by the Administration for the purpose.

All the agreements reached were provisional. It was emphasized by those who attended, and subject to revision if a further canvass of sentiment among Republicans in the House and Senate makes it necessary. Other items of legislation under discussion included the permanent tariff and the refunding bill for the allied debt.

The conference lasted from 7 P. M. until midnight, and those present said that every possible detail of the legislative situation was discussed, although it was not the intention to draw up definite plans of a definite program until other conferences have been held. It was indicated that President Harding would call in other Representatives and Senators later to give a broader scope to the discussion.

The bonus bill, it was said, would probably be brought up in the Senate in the very near future, as a result of the negotiations to-night.

Hoping to bring about better team work in order to redeem the party pledges, President Harding entertained at the dinner a dozen Republican leaders in the Senate and House, two Cabinet members and Chairman Adams of the National Republican Committee.

Those present besides Mr. Adams were Senators Lodge (Mass.), Watson (Ind.), Curtis (Kan.), McCumber (N. D.) and Brandegee (Conn.). Speaker Gillet, Majority Leader Mondell and Representatives Anderson (Mich.), Darrow (Pa.), Saunders (Ind.), Chairman Madden (Ill.) of the Appropriations Committee, Chairman Fordney of the House Ways and Means Committee, Secretary of War Weeks and Attorney-General Daugherty.

The dinner was the outcome of the conferences held during the week between the President and leaders in Congress when vital legislative matters were discussed.

While the agricultural bloc was not represented as such, Representative Anderson of Iowa was sounded out concerning the settlement throughout the country and it is said he gave warning to the leaders that unless they redeemed party pledges the Democrats would regain many seats in Congress.

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PINEBURST, N. C. Golf and all other sports. Holly Inn, open Jan. 10. Thru Pullman, Penn. 2.30 P. M. daily—Ado.

### GAS FRIGHTFULNESS IN WAR PROHIBITED BY UNANIMOUS VOTE

Sarraut of France Says Action Furnishes New Bond of Unity for Powers.

### WORLDWIDE INVITATION

Agreement Will Be Made Part of Armament Limitation Treaty.

### By LOUIS SEIBOLD.

Special Dispatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 7.—The lawless policy of "schrecklichkeit" (frightfulness) employed by Germany in a last desperate attempt to win the world war received further condemnation on the part of the delegates to the international conference to-day.

Through the adoption by the conference committee on the limitation of armaments the use in war of asphyxiating, poisonous or analogous liquids and gases inflicting unnecessary suffering on participants and noncombatants will be prohibited by the Powers represented.

An invitation to all civilized nations will urge the acceptance of the treaty which is to provide for the abolition of atrocious devices.

The vote by which the Root resolution was adopted in committee was unanimous. Although no specific reference was made to Germany in the discussion that preceded the adoption of the prohibition against poison gases, that country will receive an implicit request to commit itself to the policies prescribed in the new rules of war.

Every argument advanced during the discussion of the subject in the committee reflected the conviction of the delegates from foreign countries that the recommendation made by the advisory committee of the American delegates will find unanimous approval throughout the world.

The resolution prohibiting the use of poison gases was slightly amended in its wording. It was inspired by the report of the advisory committee of the American delegation headed by former Senator Sutherland. A subcommittee of the experts composed of army and naval officers had failed to come to any conclusion as to the advisability of wholly prohibiting the use of poisonous gas. The report of the American advisory committee committed itself squarely in favor of the abolition of laboratory warfare.

The reasons that prompted the military experts to question the advisability of completely prohibiting the use of gases were of a technical character; those that inspired the positive declaration that such methods be prohibited were solely humanitarian.

### Experts Are Disregarded.

The political and diplomatic delegates composing the armament committee accepted the view of the American advisory committee and disregarded the objections of the experts that absolute prohibition might discourage experiments in and development of military devices that would prove of tremendous value in an emergency—meaning war.

The discussion of the Root resolution provided French delegates with an opportunity to express their desire to contribute in the fullest sense to the success of the conference despite their obstructive attitude toward the limitation of submarine armaments.

M. Sarraut, the head of the French delegation, made a most impressive speech in condemnation of chemical

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### VALERA RALLIES AIDS, IS EXPECTED TO YIELD

Losers Take Defeat Bitterly—Result Was in Doubt Till End, When Burgess' Attack on Collins Swung the Ratification.

### CROWDS WILD WITH JOY AS VOTE FOR RATIFICATION IS ANNOUNCED

Griffith Makes Dramatic Speech in Final Appeal for Acceptance—He and Collins Forming Provisional Government to Carry Out Terms

### By JOHN M'H. STUART.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD. Copyright, 1922, by THE NEW YORK HERALD.

DUBLIN, Jan. 7.—Ireland's treaty of association with the British Commonwealth was ratified in the Dail Eireann by a vote of 64 to 57 at 8:45 o'clock this evening. A provisional government is being formed, with Arthur Griffith and Michael Collins as the moving spirits. It is as yet uncertain how much support they will get from those who voted against the treaty, but the likelihood is there will be no open split.

After the tense moments during which the vote was counted Mr. Collins appealed for support by all and for the appointment of a joint committee. This Eamon de Valera ignored, asking his supporters to meet him at the Mansion House to-morrow. Then he arose as if to reply to Mr. Collins, saying: "We stood together for four years—" and collapsed into his chair.

Charles Burgess (Cathal Brugha), who held the portfolio of Minister of Defense in the De Valera Cabinet and whose bitter personal attack on Mr. Collins probably turned the scale in favor of ratification of the treaty, then promised that the discipline in the Irish Republican Army would be maintained, and the meeting adjourned.

While Ireland's new birth into liberty was under these turgid auspices within the Dail Eireann, Dublin and the country at large received it with every manifestation of joy. A vast crowd outside the hall where the meeting was held greeted the news of ratification with wild cheers, which grew when the Irish leaders, especially Mr. de Valera, left the building. The news spread rapidly through Dublin, the wires flashed it all over the country, and within an hour great fires were burning on the Wicklow hills and were visible in Wales.

Even Dublin Castle rejoiced over the ratification of the treaty. Officials there will lose their posts, but one of them told THE NEW YORK HERALD correspondent that they stood ready to help the new Irish Government in every way, and that if their help was not wanted to withdraw without acrimony.

### Working Out Provisional Government.

The procedure now will be to establish a provisional Government, with or without the cooperation of De Valera and the recalcitrants, and to send two delegates to London to inform Downing Street of the ratification of the pact. The Irish Free State will then proceed to take over the governmental functions provided in the treaty—such as the railroads and post offices. Collins and Griffith are meeting in the Gresham Hotel here to-night for this purpose.

It is the best opinion late to-night that when the De Valera faction meets to-morrow some of the members will decide to cooperate with the Government, but a few irreconcilables will hold out, advocating constitutional agitation and non violence, and that the opposition will eventually prove negligible. As soon as the provisional Government is settled Griffith and Collins will appeal to the people. They will hold a general election. They do not doubt the result.

It was a meeting last night which suddenly changed the atmosphere of gloom to one of confidence on the part of the forces which stood for ratification of the treaty. When the Dail met this morning the change was evident. Harry J. Boland, who has just arrived here from New York, began his speech with a clear admission that Ireland would lose all but fanatic devotees in America if the treaty was not ratified. From that point the session dragged on with the usual parol brand of oratory by members until the afternoon session was under way.

It has been agreed that Burgess would wind up the debate for the opposition and Griffith for the forces for ratification, but three or four other members insisted on having their say before the Minister of Defense got up to speak. One of these speakers, Patrick Ward of Donegal, told the story of his own conversion to the treaty, which probably is typical of several members who swung their votes to the treaty to-night. He declared he opposed the treaty personally, but he had seen his people and had found they wanted it. Therefore he would vote to ratify it under protest.

Griffith made a speech in concluding the debate which few persons thought him capable of making. As De Valera had told yesterday the story of his connection with the Irish fight since 1916, Griffith told of his twenty years devotion to the ideal that the Irish people rule themselves. His speech stood out in gorgeous contrast with Burgess' bitter string of petty personalities.

Burgess began well enough by answering a question if whether he had had a chance two months ago to get the British troops out of Ireland by an agreement he would have refused. He answered:

"Certainly, if the agreement involved British citizenship for me and fellow Irishmen."

That voiced the entire objection of the anti-ratificationists to the treaty. But he then plunged into a bitter attack on Collins.

### Asks About Collins' Fighting.

"I am asked what fights he has been in and whether he ever fired a shot at an enemy in Ireland," he said.

"Let the army tell you," yelled one young member heatedly with the army stamp strong on him.

Collins leaped to his feet and for a moment the two men glared. Then Collins laughed.

"Let him go on," he sneered, and sat down.

And Burgess did, going so far as to say that Collins promoted his own publicity. He described how his department of defense was organized with Collins as "merely the sub-head of a sub-department." He said he worked well with every sub-head except one—that's Michael Collins," he declared.

His entire attack was so bitter that many observers believe it afforded a key to the mystery of how De Valera and Burgess turned against the treaty out of personal pique at their failure to share the credit for it. The attack on Griffith was less bitter, but was equally as personal, describing him and Collins as the weakest members of the Republican delegation to London.

In concluding his address Burgess made a plea that the situation be brought back where it was before the treaty was signed. He asked Griffith to join De Valera in rejecting the treaty, proposing the De Valera substitute for it.

"If Mr. Griffith agrees to this his name will be echoing down the cen-

### Marquis Okuma Alive, Tokio Says; Physicians Took Coma for Death

HONOLULU, T. H., Jan. 7.—A report that Marquis Okuma is still alive and that the news of his death given out yesterday from Tokio was erroneous, was contained in a Tokio cablegram received here late to-day by the Japanese language newspaper Nippon Jiji.

Attending physicians were quoted in the cablegram.

The Marquis, officially declared dead yesterday, regained consciousness to-day and was still breathing slightly when the cablegram was filed, it declared. His physicians announced that a state of coma into which the Marquis had fallen had been mistaken for death.

The news of Okuma's death was not officially announced in Tokio until several hours after he had sunk into the state of coma. Posthumous honors had been bestowed on the Marquis by the Regent, Prince Hirohito, in the name of the Emperor.

It was recalled that a somewhat similar case arose in connection with Field Marshal Terouchi, who, like the Marquis, was officially pronounced dead, but regained consciousness a few days later. He died soon afterward.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7.—The Japanese Embassy, it was stated to-night, has received no official report on the death of Marquis Okuma, the last message received. It is understood, telling only of his serious condition.